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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UTILITY APPLICATION AND APPLICATION FEE TRANSMITTAL (1.53(b))

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

Box Patent Application

Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of

Named Inventor(s) and

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For:

IMAGE PICKUP APPARATUS

Enclosed are:

☒ 18 page(s) of specification, 1 page(s) of Abstract, 2 page(s) of claims

☒ 5 sheets of drawing ☒ formal ☐ informal

☐ Page(s) of Declaration and Power of Attorney

☐ Unsigned

☐ Newly Executed

☐ Copy from prior application

☐ Deletion of inventors including Signed Statement under 37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d)(2)

☒ Incorporation by Reference: The entire disclosure of the priority application(s) identified below, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is incorporated herein by reference.

☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)

☐ page(s) of Sequence Listing

☐ computer readable disk containing Sequence Listing

☐ Statement under 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(f) that computer and paper copies of the Sequence Listing are the same

☒ Claim for Priority Japanese Application No 10-349328 filed 11/25/98

☐ Certified copy of Priority Document(s)

- ☐ English translation documents
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement
 - ☐ Copy of ___Cited references w/ English Abstracts
 - ☐ Copy of PTO-1449 filed in parent application serial No. _____
- ☒ Preliminary Amendment
- ☒ Return receipt postcard (MPEP 503)
- ☐ Assignment Papers (assignment cover sheet and assignment documents)
 - ☐ A check in the amount of \$40.00 for recording the Assignment.
 - ☐ Assignment papers filed in parent application Serial No. _____
 - ☐ Certification of chain of title pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b).
- ☐ This is a ☐ continuation ☐ divisional ☐ continuation-in-part (C-I-P) of prior application serial no. _____
 - ☐ Cancel in this application original claims _____ of the parent application before calculating the filing fee. (At least one original independent claim must be retained for filing purposes.)
 - ☐ A preliminary Amendment is enclosed. (Claims added by this Amendment have been properly numbered consecutively beginning with the number following the highest numbered original claim in the prior application.
- ☐ The status of the parent application is as follows:
 - ☐ A Petition For Extension of Time and a Fee therefor has been or is being filed in the parent application to extend the term for action in the parent application until _____.
 - ☐ A copy of the Petition for Extension of Time in the co-pending parent application is attached.
 - ☐ No Petition For Extension of Time and Fee therefor are necessary in the co-pending parent application.
- ☐ Please abandon the parent application at a time while the parent application is pending or at a time when the petition for extension of time in that application is granted and while this application is pending has been granted a filing date, so as to make this application co-pending.
 - ☐ Transfer the drawing(s) from the patent application to this application.
- ☐ Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence:
This is a ☐ continuation ☐ divisional ☐ continuation-in-part of co-pending application Serial No. _____ filed _____.

I. CALCULATION OF APPLICATION FEE (For Other Than A Small Entity)

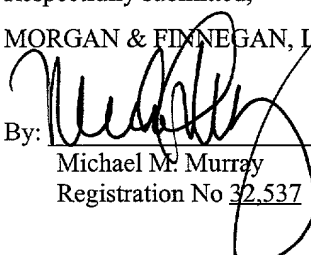
	Number Filed		Number Extra	Rate	Basic Fee
Total Claims	24	-20=	4	x\$18.00	\$ 72.00
Independent Claims	4	- 3=	1	x78.00	\$ 0
Multiple Dependent Claims	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X no				Additional Fee = \$260.00 Add'l Fee = NONE
					\$ 0

Total: \$832.00

- ☐ A statement claiming small entity status is attached or has been filed in the above-identified parent application and its benefit under 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(a) is hereby claimed. Reduced fees under 37 C.F.R. § 1.9(F) (50% of total) paid herewith \$ _____.
- ☒ A check in the amount of \$832.00 for payment of the application filing fees is attached.
- ☐ Charge Fee(s) to Deposit Account No. 13-4500. Order No. _____. A DUPLICATE COPY OF THIS SHEET IS ATTACHED.
- ☒ The Assistant Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required for filing this application, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-4500, Order No. 1232-4599. A DUPLICATE COPY OF THIS SHEET IS ATTACHED.

Respectfully submitted,

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Serial No. : To Be Assigned Examiner: To Be Assigned
Filed : November 19, 1999 (Herewith) Group Art Unit: TBA
For : IMAGE PICKUP APPARATUS

EXPRESS MAIL CERTIFICATE

Express Mail Label No. EJ606949174US

Date of Deposit November 18, 1999

I hereby certify that the following attached paper(s) and/or fee
Application Fee Transmittal (in duplicate); 18 pp. of specs., 1 page of abstract, 9 pp. claims (24 TOTAL
claims); 5 Sheets of Formal Drawings (Figs. 1-6); check in the amount of \$832.00; and return receipt
postcard

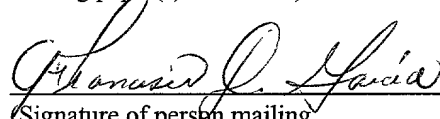
is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37

C.F.R. §1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box New

Applications, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Francisco J. Garcia

Typed or printed name of person
mailing paper(s) and/or fee)



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paper(s) and/or fee)

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Image Pickup Apparatus

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to an image pickup method and apparatus and a storage medium storing a control program for controlling the image pickup apparatus.

Related Background Art

10 Conventionally, white balance processing is performed by the following method in a digital camera such as an image pickup apparatus.

 As shown in Fig. 6, when the shutter (not shown) is depressed to the first stroke (SW1), white balance processing (WB processing) is started by using a
15 predetermined white balance coefficient as an initial value. After a final white balance coefficient is determined upon convergence and completion of this processing, the shutter can be depressed to the second
20 stroke (SW2). An image signal is stored in the memory at the timing at which SW2 is closed. The data stored in the memory is raw data output from a CCD (charge-coupled device) or the like. This data is
25 subjected to signal processing in a so-called signal processing circuit to become recording data. The recording data is recorded on a recording medium. The white balance coefficient (WB coefficient) immediately

before closing of SW2 is obtained as a parameter to be
used for processing for the recording data and set in
the signal processing circuit. This parameter is
recorded on the recording medium after the raw data
5 stored in the memory is subjected to signal processing.

In the above conventional apparatus, when image
pickup is to be performed by using a strobe, strobe
light is emitted instantaneously at the timing of SW2.
Consequently, the above processing after SW1 in Fig. 5
10 (i.e., continuous white balance detection) cannot be
performed. For this reason, a fixed white balance
coefficient for predetermined strobe emission is set.
In some case, therefore, external light influences
image pickup stronger than strobe light depending on
15 the object distance, and an object located at a long
distance and irradiated with reddish tungsten light is
processed into a red image.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention has been made in
consideration of the above problem in the prior art,
and has as its object to provide an image pickup method
and apparatus which can realize accurate white balance
reproduction and shorten the loop processing time for
25 white balance processing.

It is the second object of the present invention
to provide a storage medium storing a control program

that can smoothly control the image pickup apparatus of the present invention.

In order to achieve the first object, according to the first aspect of the present invention, there is
5 provided an image pickup method comprising at least the first detection step of calculating a white balance coefficient from image signal data before image pickup, and the second detection step of calculating a white balance coefficient from image signal data after image pickup, characterized in that the method further
10 comprises the selection step of selecting at least one of two types of detection results obtained in the first and second detection steps and a computation result obtained by computing the two types of detection results, the signal processing step of performing
15 signal processing by using one of the detection result and computation result, selected in the selection step, and the output step of outputting at least one of processed data subjected to signal processing in the
20 signal processing step.

In order to achieve the first object, according to the second aspect of the present invention, in the image pickup method according to the first aspect, the output step is characterized by displaying an output.

25 In order to achieve the first object, according to the third aspect of the present invention, in the image pickup method according to the first aspect, the output

step is characterized by recording an output.

In order to achieve the first object, according to the fourth aspect of the present invention, in the image pickup method according to the first aspect, the first detection step is characterized by a step of using live image data used for framing before image pickup, and the second step is characterized by a step of using still image data obtained by image pickup and stored in a memory.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the system configuration of an image pickup apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flow chart showing the flow of white balance processing in the image pickup apparatus according to the embodiment;

Figs. 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D are views showing the operation timing of white balance processing in each image pickup mode of the image pickup apparatus according to the embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a view showing the relationship between the initial value in white balance processing and the generation timing of a white balance coefficient for signal processing for recording image data in each image pickup mode of the image pickup apparatus according to the embodiment;

Figs. 5A and 5B are views showing the operation timings of white balance processing and the like in image pickup modes (1) and (3) of the image pickup apparatus according to the embodiment; and

5 Fig. 6 is a view showing white balance processing in the prior art.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Each embodiment of the present invention will be
10 described below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

The first embodiment of the present invention will be described first.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the system
15 configuration of a digital still camera as an image pickup apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to Fig. 1, this camera is comprised of an optical system 1 including a lens and the like, a photoelectric conversion element (CCD in
20 this embodiment) 2 for converting an optical signal from the optical system 1 into an electrical signal, a CDS (Correlation Double Sampling) circuit 3 for converting an output signal from the CCD 2 into a video signal, an A/D converter 4 for converting an analog
25 signal output from the CDS circuit 3 into a digital signal, a memory controller 5 for controlling a memory 9 (to be described later), a system controller 6 for

generating a signal for driving a CCD driver (not shown) and controlling the memory controller 5, a D/A converter 7 for converting a digital signal output from the memory controller 5 into an analog signal, a display unit 8 such as a color liquid crystal display for displaying data, picked image, and the like, the memory 9 such as a RAM used to store image data, a compression circuit 10 for compressing an image signal by a compression scheme such as JPEG, a DSP (Digital Signal Processor) 11 for performing various signal processes such as color signal processing and luminance signal processing, an EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory) 12 used to hold a white balance coefficient (WBstd) for a standard light source, a white balance coefficient (WBf1) for first strobe light, a white balance coefficient (WBf2) for second strobe light, and the like, a card memory 13 in which image-picked data and the like are stored, a release switch 14 as a two-stroke switch which is depressed to the first stroke to turn on the first switch SW1 and is depressed to the second stroke to turn on the second switch SW2, and a strobe control circuit 15 for controlling a strobe (not shown).

Referring to Fig. 1, an object image (not shown) is formed on the image pickup surface of the CCD 2 through the optical system 1. The electric signal generated by photoelectric conversion performed by the

CCD 2 is input as an output signal form the CCD 2 to the CDS circuit 3 and A/D converter 4 to be converted into a video signal and digital signal. Thereafter, the resultant data is stored as one-frame data in the memory 9 through the memory controller 5. The image data in the memory 9 is subjected to signal processing in the DSP 11 through the memory controller 5. The resultant data is compressed by the JPEG circuit 10 and recorded on the card memory 13 through an I/F (interface) 16.

If an image display switch (not shown) is turned on, the data having undergone A/D conversion in the A/D converter 4 is directly input to the DSP 11 without being stored in the memory 9. After the data is subjected to signal processing in the DSP 11, the resultant data is output to the display unit 8 through the D/A converter 7.

Basic operation of white balance processing will be described next with reference to the flow chart of Fig. 2.

When white balance processing is started, an initial value is read out in step S201. In step S202, a white balance coefficient (WB coefficient) is set in the DSP 11 in Fig. 1. In step S203, white balance data (WB data) is obtained in accordance with the white balance coefficient set in step S202. In step S204, it is checked whether the white balance data obtained in

step S203 is less than a predetermined value. If YES in step S204, the white balance coefficient is determined, and the processing is terminated.

If it is determined in step S204 that the white
5 balance data is not less than the predetermined value, the following loop is repeated. In step S205, the value of the white balance coefficient is changed. The flow then returns to step S202 to set the white balance coefficient again. In step S203, white balance data is
10 obtained. In step S204, it is checked whether the white balance data obtained in step S203 is less than the predetermined value.

While the current image picked by the CCD 2 is displayed on the display unit 8 in FIG. 1, the above
15 white balance processing is consecutively performed at predetermined intervals to correct the white balance of the image displayed on the display unit 8.

White balance processing to be performed in each image pickup mode will be described next with reference
20 to Figs. 3A to 3D.

(1) When Display Unit 8 Is On without Strobe
(Fig. 3A)

The current image picked by the CCD 2 is displayed on the display unit 8, and white balance processing has
25 already been performed consecutively before SW1. When the first switch SW1 is turned on by the release switch 14, the DSP 11 computes the white balance coefficient

during the interval between SW1 and SW2 on the basis of the image signal obtained when the first switch SW1 is turned on. The computed coefficient is stored as a white balance coefficient WBsw1 in the memory 9. In this state, the second switch SW2 can be turned on, and ON operation of SW2 is inhibited until the WB processing is complete. When the second switch SW2 is turned on, the image data picked by the CCD 2 is stored in the memory 9. The image data stored in the memory 9 is subjected to signal processing using the white balance coefficient (WBsw1).

In mode (1), since the interval between SW1 and SW2 is short, the color temperature of the image signal obtained from the CCD 2 when the first switch SW1 is turned on is close to that of the image signal obtained from the CCD 2 when the second switch SW2 is turned on. For this reason, WB processing can be performed faster in this mode than in a case wherein WB processing is performed by using a predetermined value SBstd when the first switch SW1 is turned on. That is, the computation interval between SW1 and SW2 is shortened. This prevents the user from missing the shutter chance.

(2) When Display Unit 8 Is Off without Strobe
(Fig. 3B)

When the first switch SW1 is turned on by the release switch 14, the first switch SW1 can be turned on without performing white balance processing at this

timing. When the second switch SW2 is turned on, the image data picked by the CCD 2 is stored in the memory 9. The DSP 11 starts white balance processing for the image data stored in the memory 9 by using a

5 predetermined white balance coefficient WBstd as an initial value. The image data is then subjected to signal processing using a white balance coefficient (WBsw2) computed by the white balance processing.

10 In mode (2), since white balance processing is executed by using the predetermined white balance coefficient WBstd as an initial value, the processing time is long. However, since WB processing is executed after the image signal is obtained, i.e., the second switch SW2 is turned on, the interval between SW1 and
15 SW2 is not prolonged. This allows the user to perform appropriate image pickup.

(3) When Display Unit 8 is ON with First Strobe (Fig. 3C)

20 The current image picked by the CCD 2 is displayed on the display unit 8, and white balance processing has been performed before SW1. When the first switch SW1 is turned on by the release switch 14, the DSP 11a computes the white balance coefficient during the interval between SW1 and SW2 on the basis of the image
25 signal obtained when the first switch SW1 is turned on. This computed coefficient is stored as the white balance coefficient WBsw1 in the memory 9. In this

state after computation of the white balance
coefficient WBSw1, the second switch SW2 can be turned
on. When the second switch SW2 is turned on, the first
strobe synchronously emits light. The image data
5 picked by the CCD 2 at this time is stored in the
memory 9. White balance processing for the image data
stored in the memory 9 is started by using the average
value of the computed coefficient WBSw1 and
predetermined strobe coefficient WBf1 as an initial
10 value. Signal processing for the image data is then
performed by using the average value of the white
balance coefficient (WBSw2), obtained when this white
balance processing is complete, and the white balance
coefficient (WBf1) for the first strobe.

15 In mode (3), since the average value of the white
balance coefficient WBSw1 computed before strobe
emission and the white balance coefficient WBf1 for
strobe emission is computed as an initial value, WB
processing can be speeded up. In addition, since the
20 average value of the white balance coefficient WBSw2
obtained by WB processing and the predetermined strobe
coefficient is used as an actual white balance
coefficient, color signal processing resistant to the
influences of external light can be performed. This
25 also prevents the user from missing the shutter chance.

(4) When Display Unit 8 is OFF with First Strobe
(Fig. 3D)

When the first switch SW1 is turned on by the release switch 14, the second switch SW2 can be immediately turned on without performing white balance processing at this timing. When the second switch SW2 is turned on, the first strobe synchronously emits light, and the image data picked by the CCD 2 is stored in the memory 9. White balance processing for the image data stored in the memory 9 is started by using the average value of the predetermined coefficient WBstd for standard light and predetermined strobe coefficient WBfl as an initial value. Signal processing for the image data is then performed by using the average value of the white balance coefficient (WBsw2) computed by the white balance processing and white balance coefficient (WBfl) for the first strobe.

In mode (4), as in mode (2), since WB processing is executed after the second switch SW2 is turned on, the interval between SW1 and SW2 is shortened to prevent the user from missing the shutter chance. In addition, since the average value of the white balance coefficient obtained by WB processing and the predetermined strobe coefficient is used as an actual white balance coefficient, color signal processing resistant to the influences of external light can be performed.

Note that if the second strobe is mounted in place

of the first strobe, a white balance coefficient (WBf2) for the second strobe is used in place of the white balance coefficient WBf1.

Fig. 4 shows the relationship between the initial value in white balance processing and the white balance coefficient for signal processing in each of image pickup modes (1) to (4) described above.

With this arrangement, a more accurate white balance coefficient can be obtained in each image pickup mode. In addition, since an initial value closer to a convergence value can be set in loop processing for white balance processing, the convergence time can be shortened.

In the first embodiment, the white balance coefficient for the strobe is stored in the EEPROM 12 in the camera body in advance. However, the present invention is not limited to this. According to another embodiment, a white balance coefficient is stored in the strobe, and the stored white balance coefficient is read out every time an image is picked up. Alternatively, this white balance coefficient may be read out from the strobe and stored in the camera body when the strobe is mounted.

According to the first embodiment described above, in modes (1) and (3), the white balance coefficient WBsw1 is computed within the interval between SW1 and SW2 on the basis of the image signal obtained when the

first switch SW1 is turned on. In modes (1) and (3), however, since white balance processing has been continuously performed before the first switch SW1 is turned on, the white balance coefficient computed at the ON timing of the first switch SW1 may be used as the coefficient WBSwl. This eliminates the necessity to perform white balance processing within the interval between SW1 and SW2, and can shorten the interval between SW1 and SW2, thereby preventing the user from missing the shutter chance.

Figs. 5A and 5B are timing charts each showing image pickup operation in such an image pickup mode. Fig. 5A is a timing chart showing image pickup operation to be performed when the display unit is ON and strobe emission is OFF. This operation corresponds to mode (1). Fig. 5B is a timing chart showing image pickup operation to be performed when both the display unit and strobe emission are ON. This operation corresponds to mode (3). Both the operations in Figs. 5A and 5B are processed in the same manner as in the first embodiment except that the apparatus obtains the white balance coefficient WBSwl at the timing of SW1 instead of obtaining the white balance coefficient WBSwl within the interval between SW1 and SW2. Therefore, a description of this operation will be omitted.

In each embodiment described above, finally

processed image data may be stored in the card memory
13 and displayed on the display unit 8.

In each embodiment described above, image data
processed with only one white balance coefficient is
5 recorded. However, the present invention is not
limited to this, and image data processed with a
plurality of different white balance coefficients may
be recorded. In addition, after two different types of
processed image data are displayed on the display unit
10 8, one of the two types of processed image data may be
selected by using a selecting device (not shown), and
only the selected image data may be recorded.

In each embodiment described above, the average
value of the white balance coefficients WBsw2 and WBfl
15 is used as a white balance coefficient for signal
processing for recording data when the strobe is used.
However, the present invention is not limited to this.
If the performance of the strobe is poor, only the
white balance coefficient WBsw2 may be used.

20 In each embodiment described above, the external
strobe mounted on the camera body has been exemplified.
However, the present invention is not limited to this,
and can be applied to a built-in strobe incorporated in
the camera body.

25 In each embodiment described above, the average
value of two white balance coefficients is computed.
However, the present invention is not limited to this.

When a white balance coefficient for the strobe is to be computed, in particular, the amount of light emitted by the strobe is detected, and the ratio of the amount of external light to the amount of light emitted by the strobe is calculated. A white balance coefficient corresponding to an internally dividing point between the white balance coefficients WBsw2 and WBf1 may be used in accordance with the calculated ratio.

As has been described in detail above, according to the image pickup method and apparatus of each embodiment described above, accurate white balance reproduction can be realized by setting an initial value and acquiring an appropriate white balance coefficient, and the loop processing time for white balance processing can be shortened.

In addition, according to the storage medium of each embodiment described above, the above image pickup apparatus can be smoothly controlled.

The objects of the present invention are also achieved by supplying a storage medium, which records a program code of a software program that can realize the functions of the above-mentioned embodiments to the system or apparatus, and reading out and executing the program code stored in the storage medium by a computer (or a CPU or MPU) of the system or apparatus.

In this case, the program code itself read out from the storage medium realizes the functions of the

above-mentioned embodiments, and the storage medium which stores the program code constitutes the present invention.

As the storage medium for supplying the program
5 code, for example, a floppy disk, hard disk, optical disk, magneto-optical disk, CD-ROM, CD-R, magnetic tape, nonvolatile memory card, ROM, and the like may be used.

The functions of the above-mentioned embodiments
10 may be realized not only by executing the readout program code by the computer but also by some or all of actual processing operations executed by an OS (operating system) running on the computer on the basis of an instruction of the program code.

15 Furthermore, the functions of the above-mentioned embodiments may be realized by some or all of actual processing operations executed by a CPU or the like arranged in a function extension board or a function extension unit, which is inserted in or connected to
20 the computer, after the program code read out from the storage medium is written in a memory of the extension board or unit. When the present invention is applied to the above storage medium, the program codes corresponding to above flow chart are stored in the
25 storage medium. In brief, an indispensable module for the camera control system of the present invention is stored in the storage medium.

Many widely different embodiments of the present invention may be constructed without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. It should be understood that the present invention is not limited to the specific embodiments described in the specification, except as defined in the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An image pickup apparatus comprising:

image pickup means for picking up an image of an object;

5 operation means for operating an image pickup timing for image picking up the object to be recorded; and

white balance control means, having a first mode of acquiring information about white balance in
10 accordance with first operation by said operation means and executing image pickup operation of said image pickup means in accordance with second operation at a timing after the first operation timing, and a second mode of acquiring information about white balance in
15 accordance with the second operation, for controlling white balance of an image picked up in accordance with the second operation on the basis of the information about white balance which are obtained in the first and second modes.

20

2. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said apparatus further comprises display means for displaying an image picked by said image pickup means, said white balance control means controls white balance
25 of the image displayed by said display means, and the information about white balance which is acquired in the first mode uses information about the white balance

of the image displayed by said display means.

3. An apparatus according to claim 2, wherein
said white balance control means computes information
5 about white balance in the first mode on the basis of
the image picked up by said image pickup means at the
first operation timing.

4. An apparatus according to claim 2, wherein
10 said white balance control means uses information about
white balance which is used for controlling white
balance of the image displayed by said display means at
the first operation timing, as information about white
balance in the first mode.

15 5. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein
said white balance control means acquires information
about white balance in the second mode on the basis of
the image picked up in accordance with the second
20 operation.

6. An apparatus according to claim 1, further
comprising:

25 strobe means for illuminating an object; and
storage means storing information about white
balance when said strobe means illuminates the object,
wherein said white balance control means computes

information about white balance of the image picked up
in accordance with the second operation by using a
white balance coefficient, as an initial value, which
is obtained on the basis of information about white
balance acquired on the basis of the first operation
and information about white balance stored in said
storage means, when said white balance control means
causes said strobe means to illuminate the object in
the first mode.

10

7. An apparatus according to claim 6, wherein
said white balance control means controls white balance
of the image picked up in accordance with the second
operation on the basis of a white balance coefficient
computed on the basis of computed information about
white balance and information about white balance
stored in said storage means, when said white balance
control means causes said strobe means to illuminate
the object in the first mode.

20

8. An apparatus according to claim 6, wherein
said white balance control means controls white balance
of the image picked up in accordance with the second
operation on the basis of information about white
balance acquired in the second mode and information
about white balance stored in said storage means, when
said white balance control means causes said strobe

25

means to illuminate the object in the second mode.

9. An image pickup method comprising:

an image pickup step of picking up an image of an
5 object;

an operation step of operating an image pickup
timing for image picking up the object to be recorded;
and

a control step, having a first mode of acquiring
10 information about white balance in accordance with
first operation and executing image pickup operation in
the image pickup step in accordance with second
operation at a timing after the first operation timing,
and a second mode of acquiring information about white
15 balance in accordance with the second operation, of
controlling white balance of an image picked up in
accordance with the second operation on the basis of
the information about white balance which are obtained
in the first and second modes.

20

10. A method according to claim 9, further
comprising a display step of displaying an image picked
in the image pickup step, wherein said control step
controls white balance of the displayed image, and the
25 information about white balance which is acquired in
the first mode uses information about the white balance
of the image displayed in said display step.

11. A method according to claim 9, wherein said control step computes information about white balance in the first mode on the basis of the image picked up in the image pickup step at the first operation timing.

5

12. A method according to claim 10, wherein said control step uses information about white balance which is used for controlling white balance of the image displayed in said display step at the first operation timing, as information about white balance in the first mode.

10

13. A method according to claim 9, wherein said control step acquires information about white balance in the second mode on the basis of the image picked up in accordance with the second operation.

15

14. A method according to claim 9, further comprising:

20

an illumination step of illuminating an object;

a storing step of storing information about white balance when the object is illuminated in said illumination step; and

25

wherein said control step computes information about white balance of the image picked up in accordance with the second operation by using a white balance coefficient, as an initial value, which is

obtained on the basis of information about white
balance acquired on the basis of the first operation
and stored information about white balance, when the
object is illuminated in said illumination step in the
5 first mode.

15. A method according to claim 14, wherein said
control step controls white balance of the image picked
up in accordance with the second operation on the basis
10 of a white balance coefficient computed on the basis of
computed information about white balance and stored
information about white balance, when the object is
illuminated in said illumination step in the first
mode.

15

16. A method according to claim 14, wherein said
control step controls white balance of the image picked
up in accordance with the second operation on the basis
of information about white balance acquired in the
20 second mode and stored information about white balance,
when the object is illuminated in said illumination
step in the second mode.

17. A recording medium for computer-readable
25 storing a program for executing an image pickup method,
the image pickup method comprising:

an image pickup step of picking up an image of an

object;

an operation step of operating an image pickup
timing for image picking up the object to be recorded;
and

5 a control step, having a first mode of acquiring
information about white balance in accordance with
first operation and executing image pickup operation in
the image pickup step in accordance with second
operation at a timing after the first operation timing,
10 and a second mode of acquiring information about white
balance in accordance with the second operation, of
controlling white balance of an image picked up in
accordance with the second operation on the basis of
the information about white balance which are obtained
15 in the first and second modes.

18. A medium according to claim 17, wherein the
method further comprises a display step of displaying
an image picked in the image pickup step, said control
20 step controls white balance of the displayed image, and
the information about white balance which is acquired
in the first mode uses information about the white
balance of the image displayed in said display step.

25 19. A medium according to claim 18, wherein said
control step computes information about white balance
in the first mode on the basis of the image picked up

in the image pickup step at the first operation timing.

20. A medium according to claim 18, wherein said control step uses information about white balance which is used for controlling white balance of the image displayed in said display step at the first operation timing, as information about white balance in the first mode.

21. A medium according to claim 17, wherein said control step acquires information about white balance in the second mode on the basis of the image picked up in accordance with the second operation.

22. A medium according to claim 17, wherein the method further comprises:

an illumination step of illuminating an object;
a storing step of storing information about white balance when the object is illuminated in the illuminating step; and

computing information about white balance of the image picked up in accordance with the second operation by using a white balance coefficient, as an initial value, which is obtained on the basis of information about white balance acquired on the basis of the first operation and stored information about white balance, when the object is illuminated in said illumination

step in the first mode.

23. A medium according to claim 22, wherein said
control step controls white balance of the image picked
up in accordance with the second operation on the basis
of a white balance coefficient computed on the basis of
computed information about white balance and stored
information about white balance, when the object is
illuminated said illumination step in the first mode.

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24. A medium according to claim 22, wherein said
control step controls white balance of the image picked
up in accordance with the second operation on the basis
of information about white balance acquired in the
second mode and stored information about white balance,
when the object is illuminated in said illumination
step in the second mode.

15

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An image pickup method and apparatus which can realize accurate white balance reproduction and shorten the loop processing time for white balance processing are provided. A system controller selects at least one of the white balance coefficient calculated from image signal data before image pickup, the white balance coefficient calculated from image signal data after image pickup, and the result obtained by computing the two white balance coefficients, and displays at least one of processed data subjected to signal processing using the selected white balance coefficient on a display unit.

FIG. 1

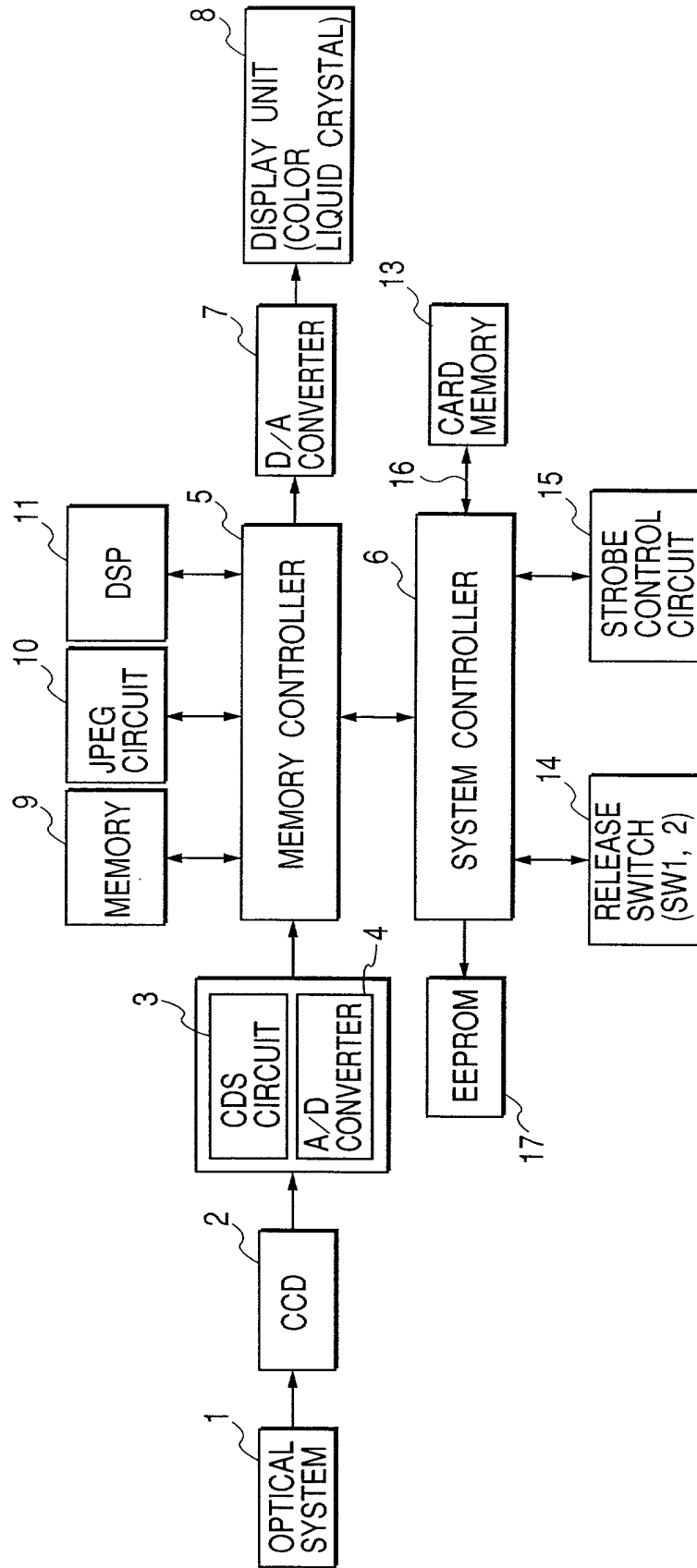


FIG. 2

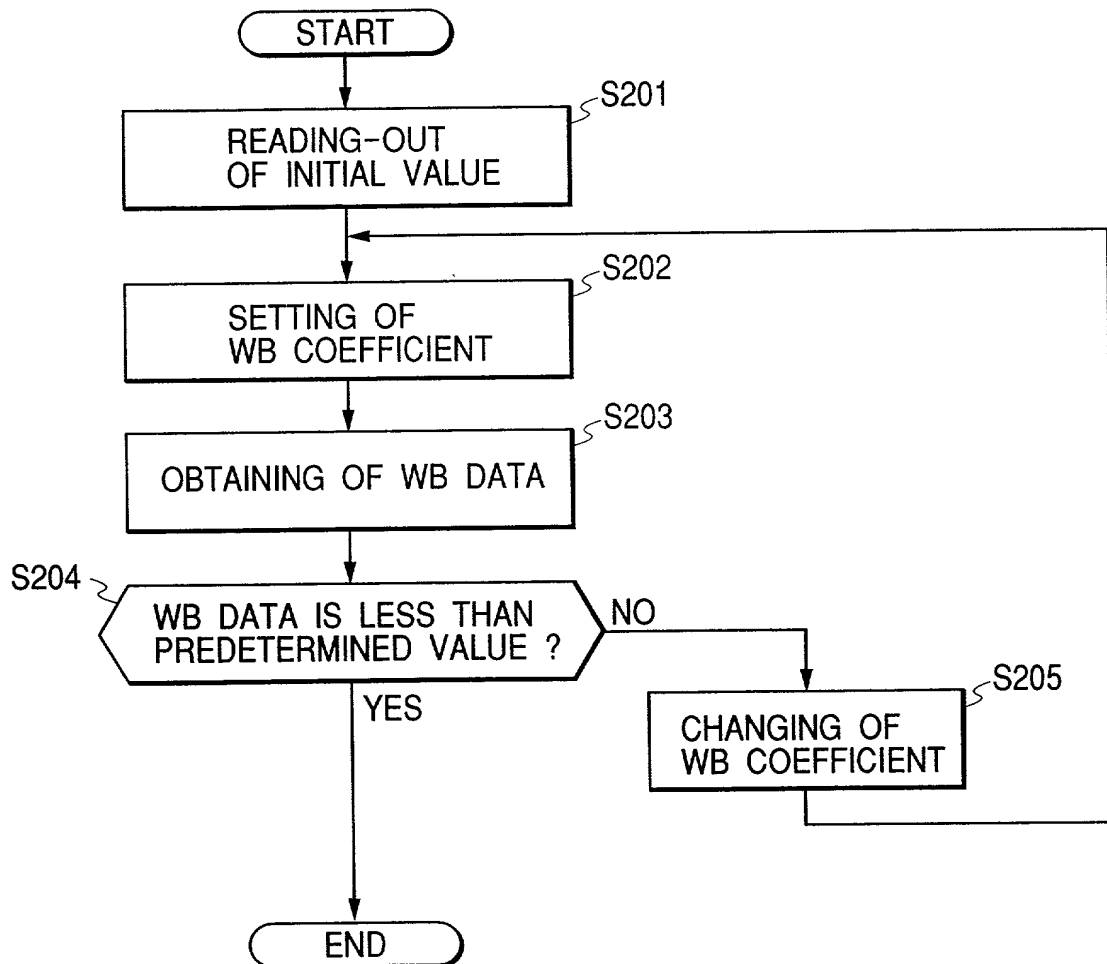


FIG. 3A

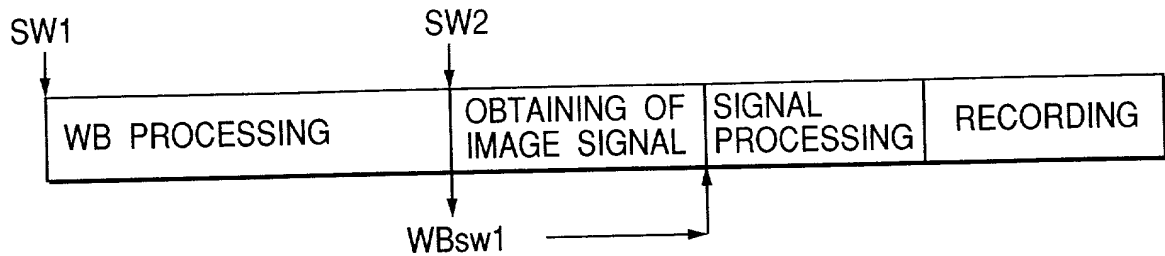


FIG. 3B

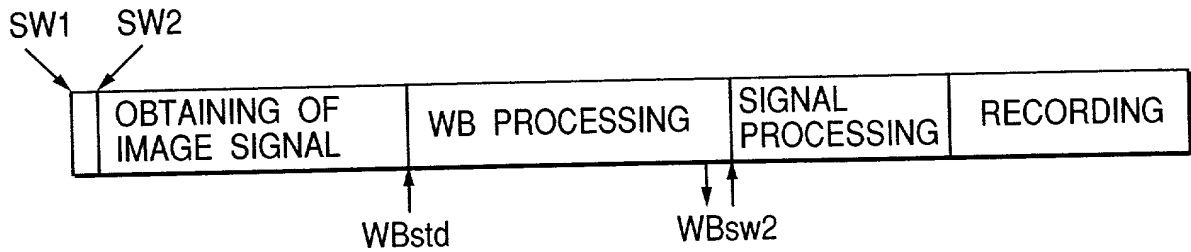


FIG. 3C

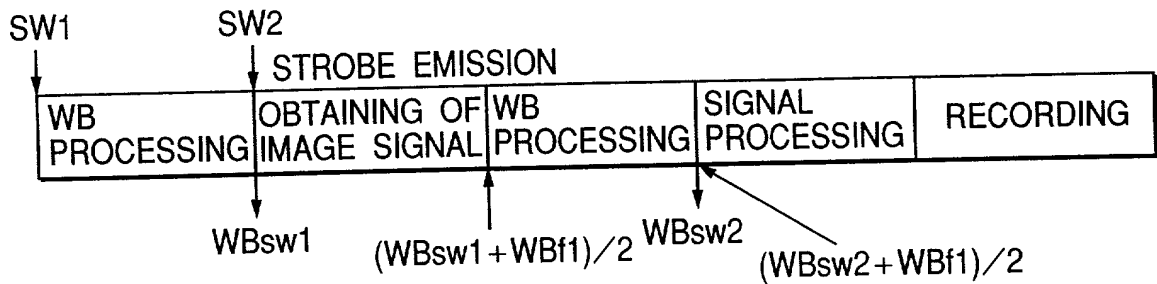


FIG. 3D

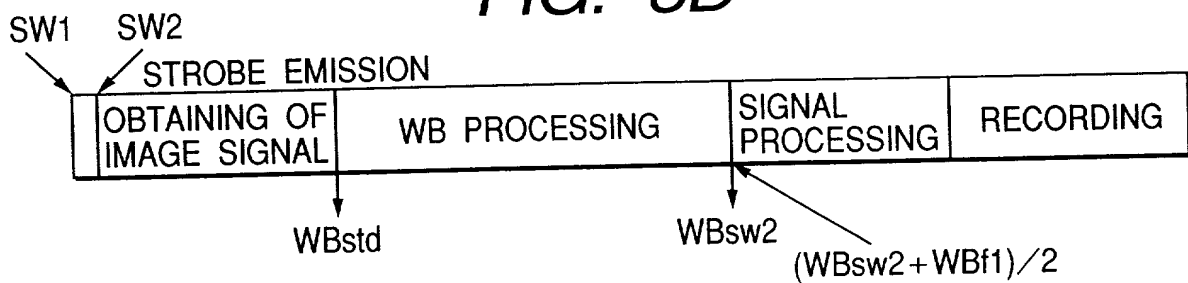


FIG. 4

	DISPLAY CIRCUIT ON	DISPLAY CIRCUIT OFF
NO STROBE	(1) INITIAL VALUE : WBstd COEFFICIENT : WBsw1	(2) INITIAL VALUE : WBstd COEFFICIENT : WBsw2
STROBE	(3) INITIAL VALUE : (WBsw1 + WBf1) / 2 COEFFICIENT : (WBsw2 + WBf1) / 2	(4) INITIAL VALUE : (WBstd + WBf1) / 2 COEFFICIENT : (WBsw2 + WBf1) / 2

FIG. 5A

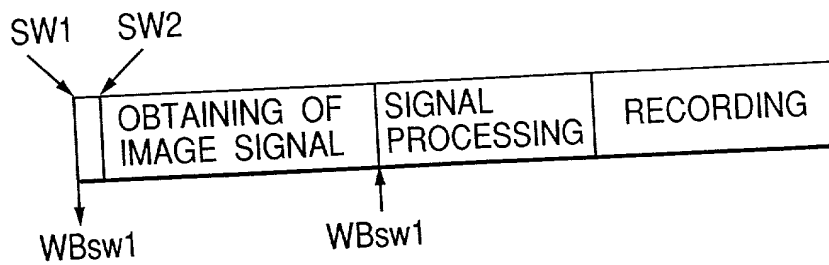


FIG. 5B

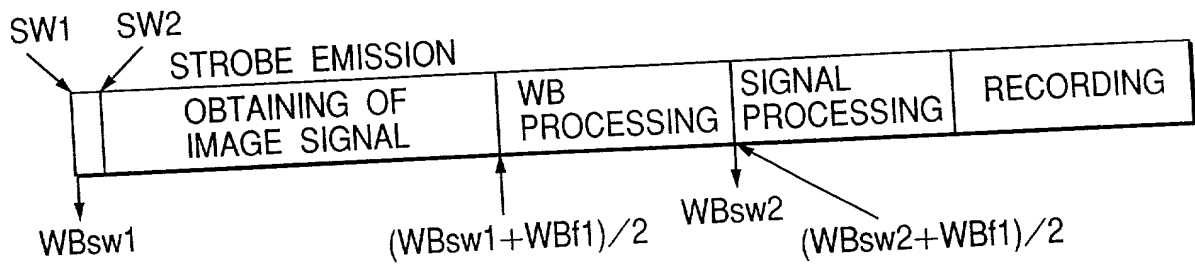


FIG. 6

